

H A T

1. Haste; speed.
A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be for haste, with humble *hastings* told Baſilius. *Sidney, b. i.*
2. Hurry; precipitation.
There is moſt juſt cauſe to fear, left our *hastings* to embrace a thing of ſo perilous conſequence, ſhould cauſe poſterity to feel thoſe evils. *Hooker, Preface.*
The turns of his verſe, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastings* of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*
3. Angry teſtineſs; paſſionate vehemence.
HA'STINGS. *n. ſ.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early.
The large white and green *hastings* are not to be ſet 'till the cold is over. *Martinet's Husbandry.*
- HA'STY. *adj.* [from *haste*; *hastig*, Dutch.]
 1. Quick; ſpeedy.
Is all the countel that we two have ſhar'd,
The ſifters vows, the hours that we have ſpent,
When we have chid the *hasty* footed time
For parting us. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*
 2. Paſſionate; vehement.
He that is flow to wrath is of great underſtanding; but he that is *hasty* of ſpirit exalteth folly. *Prov. xiv. 29.*
 3. Raſh; precipitate.
Seeſt thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov. xxix. 20.*
Be not raſh with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God. *Ecc. v. 2.*
 4. Early ripe.
Beauty ſhall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the Summer.
- HA'STY-PUDDING. *n. ſ.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as alſo of oatmeal and water boiled together.
Sure *hasty*-pudding is thy chiefeſt diſh.
With bullock's liver, or ſome ſtinking fiſh. *Dorſet.*
- HAT. *n. ſ.* [ſax. *hatt*; German. *hat*.] A cover for the head.
She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum *hat*, and her muſſer too. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
Out of meer ambition you have made
Your holy *hat* be ſtamp on the king's coin. *Shak. H. VIII.*
His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spaniſh montera. *Bacon.*
Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with ſoft words his drooping ſpirits cheer'd;
His *hat* adorn'd with wings diſclos'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the ſleep compelling rod. *Dryden.*
- HA'TBAND. *n. ſ.* [hat and band.] A ſtring tied round the hat.
They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, ſet round like *hatbands*. *Bacon's New Atlantid.*
Room for the noble gladiator! ſee
His coat and *hatband* ſlew his quality. *Dryden's Juven.*
- HA'TCASE. *n. ſ.* [hat and caſe.] A ſlight box for a hat.
I might mention a *hatcaſe*, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
- TO HATCH. *v. a.* [hachen, German, as *Skinner* thinks, from *haghen*, *eghen*, *egg*, eggs, Saxon.]
 1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.
When they have laid ſuch a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over, and begin to fit. *Ray on the Creation.*
He kindly ſpreads his ſpacious wings,
And *hatches* plenty for th' enſuing Spring.
The tepid caves, and fens and ſhores,
Their brood as numerous *hatch* from th' eggs, that ſoon
Burling with kindly rapture, forth diſclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt, b. vii.*
 2. To quicken the egg by incubation.
Others *hatch* their eggs and tend the birth, 'till it is able to ſhift for itſelf. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
 3. To produce by precedent action.
 4. To form by meditation; to contrive.
Which thing they very well know, and I doubt not, will eaſily confeſs, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blaſphemies of Ariſtians are renewed by them; who, to *hatch* their heresy, have choſen thoſe churches as fitteſt neſts where Athanaſius's creed is not heard. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 42.*
He was a man harmleſs and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his ſafety and honour. *Hayward.*
 5. [From *hacher*, to cut.] To ſhade by lines in drawing or graving.
Who fiſt ſhall wound, through others arms, his blood appearing freſh,
Shall win this ſword, ſilver'd and *hatcht*. *Chapm. Iliads.*
Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece.
Should hold up high in braſs; and ſuch again
As venerable Neſtor, *hatcht* in ſilver,
Should with a bond of air, ſtrong as the axle-tree
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears

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- To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*
Thoſe tender hairs, and thoſe *hatching* ſtrokes of the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able to deceive the fight. *Dryden's Duſſefroy.*
- TO HATCH. *v. n.*
1. To be in the ſtate of growing quick.
He obſerved circumſtances in eggs, whiſt they were *hatching*, which varied. *Bzile.*
2. To be in a ſtate of advance towards effect.
HATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
 1. A brood excluded from the egg.
 2. The act of excluſion from the egg.
 3. Diſcloſure; diſcovery.
Something's in his foul,
O'er which his melancholy fits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the diſcloſe
Will be ſome danger. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
 4. [Hæca, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a bolt.] The half door; the opening over the door.
Something about, a little from the right,
In at the windows, or elſe o'er the *hatch*. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
 5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they deſcend from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another.
To the king's ſhip, inviſible as thou art,
There ſhalt thou find the mariners aſleep
Under the *hatches*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
There ſhe's hid;
The mariners all under *hatches* ſtow'd. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
So ſeaſ, impell'd by winds with added pow'r,
Aſſault the ſides, and o'er the *hatches* tow'r. *Dryden.*
A ſhip was faſten'd to the ſhore;
The plank was ready laid for ſafe aſcent,
For ſhelter there the trembling ſhadow bent,
And ſkip'd and ſeul'd, and under *hatches* went. *Dryden.*
6. To be under HATCHES. To be in a ſtate of ignominy, poverty, or depreſſion.
He affures us how this fatherhood began in Adam, continued its courſe 'till the flood, got out of the ark with Noah, made and ſupported all the kings of the earth, 'till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under *hatches*. *Locke.*
7. *Hatches*. Floodgates. *Anſworth.*
- TO HATCH. *v. a.* [hachen, German.] To beat flax ſo as to ſeparate the fibrous from the brittle part.
This albetos ſeems different from that mentioned by Kircher in his deſcription of China; which he ſays, put into water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous ſmall excreſcence, like hairs growing upon the ſtones; and for the *hatching*, ſpinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *mundus ſubterraneus*. *Woodward on Foliſh.*
- HA'TCHEL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten.
HA'TCHELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of flax.
HA'TCHET. *n. ſ.* [*hache*, *hachette*, French; *afcia*, Latin.] A ſmall axe.
The *hatchet* is to hew the irregularities of pieces of fluff. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
His harmful *hatchet* he bent in his hand,
And to the field he ſpeedeth. *Spencer's Poſtural.*
Ye ſhall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a *hatchet*. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. iii.*
Nails, hammers, *hatchets* ſharp, and halters ſtrong,
Swords, ſpears, twice dipt in the dire ſtains
Of brothers blood. *Craſſus.*
Tyrrheus, the foſſer-father of the beaſt,
Then clench'd a *hatchet* in his horry fiſt. *Dryden's Æn.*
Our countryman preſented him with a curious *hatchet*; and aſking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
- HA'TCHET-FACE. *n. ſ.* An ugly face; ſuch, I ſuppoſe, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.
An ape his own dear image will embrace;
An ugly beau adorns a *hatchet*-face. *Dryden.*
- HA'TCHMENT. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *atchement*. See *ACHIEVEMENT*.] Armorial eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.
His means of death, his obſcure funeral,
No trophy, ſword, nor *hatchment* o'er his bones,
No noble rites nor formal oblation,
Cry to be heard. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
- HA'TCHWAY. *n. ſ.* [*hatches* and way.] The way over or through the *hatches*.
TO HATCH. *v. a.* [ſax. *hatch*.] To deſtroy; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the paſſion contrary to love.
You are, I think, aſſur'd I love you not.
—I am aſſur'd, if I be meaſur'd rightly,
Your majesty hath no juſt cauſe to hate me. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
Do all men kill the thing they do not love?
—Hates any man the thing he would not kill?
—Ev'ry offence is not a hate at fiſt. *Shakeſp.*
Thoſe old inhabitants of thy holy land thou *hatcht* for doing moſt odious works. *W. J. xii. 4.*

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- But whatſoever our jarring fortunes prove,
Though our lords *hate*, methinks we two may love. *Dryden.*
- HATE. *n. ſ.* [ſax. *hate*.] Malignity; deteſtation; the contrary to love.
Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your *hate*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more,
Whom Minicius from his fire Benacus bore. *Dryden's Æn.*
Nauſicaa teaches that the afflicted are not always the objects of divine *hate*. *Brown's Notes on the Odyſſey.*
- HA'TEFUL. *adj.* [*hate* and full.]
 1. That which cauſes abhorrence; odious; abominable; deteſtable.
My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himſelf could not pronounce a title
More *hateful* to mine ear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
There is no vice more *hateful* to God and man than ingratitude. *Peaſham.*
What owe I to his commands
Who hates me, and hath hither thruſt me down,
To fit in *hateful* office here confin'd,
Inhabitant of heav'n, and heav'nly born? *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
I hear the tread
Of *hateful* ſteps: I muſt be viewleſs now.
But Umbriel, *hateful* gnome! forbears not ſo;
He breaks the vial whence the ſorrows flow. *Pope.*
 2. Abhorrent; deteſting; malignant; malevolent.
Palamon, compell'd
No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worſe than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conqueſt, and renounce the prize. *Dryden.*
- HA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hateful*.]
 1. Odiously; abominably.
 2. Malignantly; maliciously.
All their hearts ſtood *hatefully* appaid *Chapman's Iliads.*
Long ſince,
They ſhall deal with thee *hatefully*, take away all thy labour,
and leave thee naked and bare. *Ezek. xxiii. 29.*
- HA'TEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hateful*.] Odiousneſs.
HA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *hate*.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a deſtroyer.
I of her underſtood of that moſt noble conſtancy in my lord Argulus; which whoſoever loves not, ſhews himſelf to be a *hater* of virtue, and unworthy to live in the ſociety of mankind. *Sidney.*
Whiſt he ſtood up and ſpoke,
He was my maſter, and I wore my life
To ſpend upon his *hater*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good. *Bacon.*
They never wanted ſo much knowledge as to inform and convince them of the unlawfulness of a man's being a murderer, an *hater* of God, and a covenant-breaker. *South.*
- HA'TRID. *n. ſ.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; diſlike; abhorrence; deteſtation; abomination; the paſſion contrary to love.
Hatred is the thought of the pain which any thing preſent or abſent is apt to produce in us. *Locke.*
I wiſh I had a cauſe to ſeek him there,
To oppoſe his *hatred* fully. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Hatred is the paſſion of deſiance, and there is a kind of averſion and hoſtility included in its very eſſence; but then, if there could have been *hatred* in the world when there was ſcarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compaſs of its proper object. *South's Sermons.*
Hatreds are often begotten from ſlight and almoſt innocent occasions, and quarrels propagated and continued in the world. *Locke.*
Retain no malice nor *hatred* againſt any: be ready to do them all the kindneſs you are able. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
She is a Preſbyterian of the moſt rank and virulent kind, and conſequently has an inveterate *hatred* to the church. *Swift.*
- TO HAT. *v. a.* [Perhaps corrupted from *hater*.] To hate; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.
He's *hatter'd* out with penance. *Dryden.*
- HA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.
A *hatter* ſells a dozen of hats for five ſhillings a piece. *Swift.*
- HA'TTUCK. *n. ſ.* [hattuck, Erſe.] A ſhock of corn. *Dier.*
- HAUTBERK. *n. ſ.* [*hautberg*, old French.] A coat of mail; a breſtplate.
Him on the *hautberg* ſtruck the princeſs ſore,
That quite diſparted all the linked frame,
And pierc'd to the ſkin. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
The mighty maces with ſuch *hate* deſcend,
They break the bones, and make the ſolid armour bend. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
You are, I think, aſſur'd I love you not. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
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2. To carry; to wear.
Upon the maſt they ſaw a young man, who ſat as on horſeback, *having* nothing upon him. *Sidney.*
3. To make uſe of.
I *have* no Levite to my prieſt. *Judg. xvii. 13.*
4. To poſſeſs.
He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gathered little *had* no lack. *Ex. xvi. 18.*
5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant.
I will never truſt a man again for keeping his ſword clean; nor believe he can *have* every thing in him, by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*
6. To obtain; to enjoy.
Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own ſelf, with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was. *Jas. xvii. 5.*
7. To take; to receive.
A ſecret happineſs, in Petronius, is called *cruiſa felicitas*, and which I ſuppoſe he *had* from the *ſeſſiter audere* of Horace. *Dryden.*
8. To be in any ſtate.
Have I need of madmen, that ye have brought this fellow? *1 Sa. xxi. 15.*
9. To put; to take.
With toſſing and raking, and ſetting on cox,
Gras lately in ſivathes is meat for an ox;
That done, go and cart it, and *have* it away. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*
10. To procure; to find.
I would fain *have* any one name to me that tongue, that any one can ſpeak as he ſhould do, by the rules of grammar. *Locke on Education.*
11. Not to neglect; not to omit.
I cannot ſpeak; if my heart be not ready to burſt. Well, ſweet Jack, *have* a care of thyſelf. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
Your plea is good; but ſtill I ſay beware:
Laws are explain'd by men; ſo *have* a care. *Pope.*
12. To hold; to regard.
Of the maid ſervants ſhall I be *had* in honour. *2 Sa. vi. 22.*
The proud *have* had me greatly in deriſion. *Pſ. cxix. 51.*
13. To maintain; to hold opinion.
Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas ſome of them are crude and cold; and ſometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themſelves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
14. To contain.
You have of theſe pedlars that *have* more in 'em than you'd think, ſister. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
15. To require; to claim.
What would theſe madmen *have*?
Fiſt they would bribe us without penſe,
Deceive us without common ſenſe,
And without pow'r enſlave. *Dryden.*
16. To be a husband or wife to another.
If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have *had* him. *Shakeſp.*
17. To be engaged, as in a talk.
If we maintain things that are eſtabliſhed, we *have* to ſtrive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 1.*
The Spaniards captain never *hath* to meddle with his ſoldiers pay. *Spencer on Ireland.*
You did ſet your courſe to treat of the evils which hindered the peace and good ordering of that land, among which that of the inconvenience of the laws was the fiſt which you *had* in hand. *Spencer on Ireland.*
Kings *have* to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants and their commons. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
18. To wiſh; to deſire.
I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the houſe of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedneſs. *Pſ. lxxxiv. 10.*
I would *have* no man diſcouraged with that kind of life or ſeries of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own neceſſities, may have engaged him. *Addiſon.*
19. To buy.
If theſe trifles were rated only by art and artfulneſs, we ſhould *have* them much cheaper. *Cullier on human Reaſon.*
20. It is moſt uſed in Engliſh, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenſes. *Have* the preter-perfect, and *had* the preterpluperfect.
If there *had* been words enow between them to *have* expreſſed provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears. *Cong.*
I have heard one of the greateſt genius's this age *has* produced, who *had* been trained up in all the polite ſtudies of antiquity, aſſure me, upon his being obliged to ſearch into records, that he at laſt took an incredible pleaſure in it. *Addiſon.*
I *have* not here conſidered cuſtom as it makes things eaſy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others *have* made the ſame reflections, it is impoſſible they may not *have* drawn thoſe uſes from it. *Addiſon.*